

VOL. XLVI.

CARLISLE, PA. MONDAY, JULY 27, 1848.

NO. 46.

Poetry.

"GOD BLESS YOU."

I've listened to the cold farewell,
The careless, short good-bye,
When not a tear of sadness fell,
Or tributary sigh.
I've felt the pressure of the hand
At parting gains my own,
The severing of happy band,
That long in love had grown:
But never did they wake the thought,
They sweet "God bless you" fondly brought.

It asketh for a mighty power
To guard the loved ones here,
When in the dreary tempest hour,
Thou art not nigh to cheer;
A firm reliance on his care,
Who rules above the sky,
A trustfulness that looks to share
The watching of his eye;
A hope that they who love thee well,
May in his favor brightly dwell.

"God bless you"—in long after years
I'll hold it to my heart,
And check the quick and bitter tears,
That from their fountains start,
I'll merit with a soul-breath'd prayer,
In trusting fervor given,
The great, Almighty, watchful care,
Which thou hast called from heaven;
And as I breathe it to the skies,
The sweet "God bless you" shall arise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Children.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"A little Child shall lead them."

One cold morning, I looked into a milliner's shop, and there I saw a pale, hearty, well browned young fellow from the country, with his long cart whip, and a long shag coat, holding up a little master, and turning it upon his great fist.—

And what do you suppose it was? A baby's bonnet! A little soft, blue satin hood, with a swan's-down border white as the fallen snow, with a frill of rich blonde around the edge. By his side stood a very pretty woman, holding with no small pride the baby—for evidently it was the baby. Any one could read that fact in every glance, as they looked at each other, and the little hood, and then at the large blue, unconscious eyes, and fat dimpled cheeks of the little one. It was evident that neither of them had ever seen a baby like that before.

"But really, Mary," says the young man, "isn't three dollars very high?" Mary, very prudently, said nothing, but taking the little bonnet, tied it on the little head, and held up the baby. The man looked and grinned; without another word, down went the three dollars—all the last week's butter come to; and as they walked out of the shop, it is hard to say which looked most delighted with the bargain.

"Ah!" thought I, "a little child shall lead them!"

Another day, as I was passing a carriage factory along one of our back streets, I saw a young mechanic at work on a wheel. The rough carriage body stood beside him—and there, wrapped up snugly, all hooded and cloaked, sat a little dark-eyed girl, about a year old, playing with a great shaggy dog. As I stopped, the man looked up from his work and turned admiringly to his little companion, as much as to say, "See what I have got here?"

"Yes," thought I, "and if the little lady ever gets a glance from admiring swards as sincere as that, she will be lucky."

Ah, these little children! little witches! pretty even in all their faults and absurdities! winning even in their sins and iniquities! See, for example, yonder little fellow in a naughty fit—he has shaken his long curls over his deep blue eyes—the fair brow is bent in frown—the rosy lip is pushed up in infinite defiance—and the white shoulder thrust naughtily forward. Can any one but a child look so pretty even in their naughtiness?

Then comes the instant change—flashing smiles and tears, as the good comes back all in a rush, and you are overwhelmed with protestations, promises and kisses! They are irresistible, too, these little ones. They pull away the scholar's pen—tumble about his papers—make somersets over his books, and what can he do? They tear newspapers—litter the carpets—break, pull, and upset, and then jabber unimaginable English, in self-defence, and what can you do for yourself?

"If I had a child," says the precise man, "you should see."

He does have a child, and his child tears up his papers, tumbles over his things, and pulls his nose, like all other children, and what has the precise man to say for himself? Nothing—he is like every body else—"a little child shall lead him!"

Poor little children! they bring and teach us human beings more good than they get in return. How often does the infant, with its soft cheek and helpless hand, awaken a mother from worldliness and egotism, to a whole world of new and higher feelings! How often does the mother repay this, by doing her best to wipe off, even before the time, the dew and fresh simplicity of childhood, and make her daughter too soon a woman of the world, as she has been.

The hardened heart of the worldly man is unlocked by the guiltless tones and simple caresses of his son—but he

repays it, in time, by imparting to his boy all the crooked tricks, and hard ways, and callous maxims which have undone himself.

Go to the jail—to the penitentiary, and find there the wretch most sullen, brutal and hardened. Then look at your infant son. Such as he is to you, such as some poor mother was this man. That hard hand was soft and delicate—that rough voice was tender and lisping—fond eyes followed him when he played—and he was rocked and cradled as something holy.

So, of the tender weeping child, is made the callous, heartless man—of the all-believing child, the sneering sceptic—of the beautiful and modest, the shameless and abandoned—and this is what the world does for the little one.

There was a time when the Divine One stood on earth, and little children sought to draw near to him. But harsh human beings stood between him and them, forbidding their approach. "Suffer little children to come unto me," is still the voice of the Son of God, but the cold world still closes around and forbids.

Wouldst thou know, O parent, what is that *faith* which unlocks heaven?—Go not to wrangling polemics, or creeds and forms of theology, but draw to thy bosom thy little one, and read in that clear trusting eye the lesson of eternal life. Be only to thy God, as thy child is to thee, and all is done! Blessed shalt thou be, indeed, when "a little child shall lead thee!"

Anecdote of Signor Blitz.—It should be known to our readers who are not aware of the fact, for the better understanding of the following amusing anecdote which a friend has handed us, that Signor Blitz is a celebrated ventriloquist and magician, which of course would qualify him for playing such jokes:

In the course of his travels, Signor Blitz was standing one day in front of a hotel, watching the movements of an Irishman who was attaching some horses to a coach. The idea occurred to him to have a little sport. The Irishman had brought out a fresh horse, and was about to put on his harness, when the before supposed dumb beast, declared he would not start on the journey until he had his oats.

Pat started back, the most prominent expression of his visage being astonishment, and looking the horse full in the face, inquired,

"An, do ye pretend to say ye hav'n't had yer oats, no?"

"Not a single oat," coolly replied the horse.

The Irishman held up his hand in astonishment.

"Yer a scoundrel, ye bog-trotter, an' so ye are; for Jemmy Doogie give yer a peck, if ye had an oot."

Still the horse flatly denied his having the oats, and Pat, greatly incensed, rushed into the stable, crying,

"Jemmy Doogie! an' has Bill Sweet had no oats this morning?"

"Shure he's had his peck, daddy."

"Och, the lying devil! an' he swear he hadn't the bloody one, a-tulla-tall."

The peculiar twinkle of his eye told how much Signor Blitz enjoyed the joke.

The Boxing Irishman.—After the fight of the 9th became general, a private, an Irishman, found a bunch of chapparel between himself and a strapping Mexican. The Mexican raised his piece and taking deliberate aim, pulled trigger, the piece did not go off, the Mexican again raised his musket and snapped it, Paddy all the time coolly looking on; at the second failure to discharge his piece, the Mexican, in a delirium of wrath, threw his musket away, and went through various gyrations of despair. Paddy mistaking these eccentricities for a challenge for a fist fight, threw away his musket, and placing himself in an attitude that would have delighted deaf Burke, sang out, "oh by the powers, you will not find me amiss with the fists, if that's yer game." Lieut. —, who was observing this singular exhibition of coolness and chivalry, ordered the soldier to take up his proper weapon, and send the Mexican to his long home, which was done accordingly.

It takes Two to make a Slander.—My dear friend, that man has been talking about you so again! He has been telling some of the awfulest lies you ever heard. Why, he railed about you for an hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, after this just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell, and one to listen to it."

An Athenian who was lame in one foot, joining the army, being laughed at by the soldiers on account of his lameness, said, "I am here to fight, not to run!"

Dean Swift says a woman may knit her stockings, but not her brows; she may darn her hose, but not her eyes; curl her hair, but not her lips; thread her needle, but not the public streets.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and simple carelessness of his son—but he

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

A NIGHT AMONG THE MOSQUITOES IN TEXAS.

We shall never forget the first night we slept, or attempted to sleep, on one of the open prairies in Western Texas, some eight years ago. Night came on with a sultry atmosphere, the southerly breeze, which usually prevails night and day, at this season of the year, having died away at sunset. Our party, some fifteen in number, had encamped on a small stream of brackish water, and near us was a little copse, or as the Mexicans term it, a *molle* of timber. Having

made our evening repast, the fatigues of

the day gave us an early inclination to

sleep, for which due preparation was

made. No sooner, however, had night commenced than we were visited by

millions upon millions of mosquitoes,

first saluting us with their music, and

then presenting us with their bill.

Our beds were made upon the ground, a

thick carpeting of grass and a blanket

underneath, a blanket and the blue starry

heavens above. Mosquito bars were

missing on the occasion—and a sad

omission it was, for with the myriads of

troublesome visitants with which we

were assailed, sleep "was no where."

They lit upon us like the pelting rain.

One could scarcely breathe without ta-

king them in with his breath. By a sin-

gle blow of the hand upon the cheek

thousands could be slain, but thrice the

number seemed to be slitting by and around

to fill up the gap. The air was literally

laden with them, and had it been day

time, we verily believe they would have

obscured the face of the sun. It was in

vain that we kindled up fires about our

camp, with the hope of driving the ene-

my off by the smoke—the wind was at a

full, and the smoke went straight up to

the heavens. It was an awful, and we

may add a sanguinary night—that night

upon the prairie, among the mosquitoes.

It was worse—far worse, than would

have been "a night among the wolves,"

so graphically described by a writer of

the day. We have made allusions to

this fact just now, for the sole purpose

of admonishing such of our friends, as

may leave for Texas, that they must be

prepared to encounter at least one ene-

my, where if blood be not actually spilt,

it will be extracted on the suction

principle.—Mobile Adv.

SIMPLE MODE OF PURIFYING WATER.

It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A table-spoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled

into a hogshead of water (the water stirred

at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the

impure articles, so purify it that it will be

found to possess nearly all the freshness

and clearness of the finest spring water.

A pailful, containing four gallons, may

be purified by a single tea-spoonful.

FROG SOUP.

Frog Soup and stewed

bull frogs are becoming so popular in

Cincinnati, that arrangements have been

made for regular shipments of frogs from

the Wabash and Maumee counties, and the Cincinnati Atlas thinks there need be

no fears of a "short crop," as the product

in that region is abundant and never-failing.

THE WAY WE BEAT THEM.

An acquaintance says, that while passing through

the Bowery a week or two since, he

overheard the following exposition of the

recent selement of the Oregon ques-

tion:

"I say, Bill, I guess we've giv it to

the English this time. We offered 'em

\$4, 10 for Oregon and they wouldn't

take it, and now they've got to take 49."

A COSTLY WEDDING ORNAMENT.

It is stated in the Paris papers, that there

is now to be seen in a jeweller's shop on

the Boulevards, the diadem of precious

stones to be worn by the Princess Olga

of Russia, on her wedding day. The

diadem is worth \$10,000,000, or three

millions, three hundred and eighty-four

thousand dollars. The large central di-

amond is estimated at \$1,000,000.

FEMALE "SPORTS."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF-MEETING.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

LATE FROM THE MORMON CAMP.

Fourth of July Celebration.

At Captain M'Knight's.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives us, in his letter of the 14th instant, a further insight into the plans and purposes of the Administration... It appears from this letter, to be the opinion of the Administration that Congress, in complying with the recommendation of the President to recognize the independence of Mexico, gave it a right to do upon him "very ample authority" to conquer ALL MEXICO, and for this purpose "there is reason to believe that THE WAR WILL CONTINUE FOR SOME YEARS!" But let the correspondent of the "Journal" speak for himself:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1840.

The authority of the Executive to

CONQUER ALL MEXICO is very ample under the act recognizing the existing war,

and the policy of striking at Upper Cali-

fornia cannot be doubted, for it will be

the easiest and most convenient way of

forcing Mexico to do us justice.

The object of all the movements of the United

States Government in this war is declared

to be the establishment of the Rio Grande

as the boundary of the United States,

and the payment of certain indemnities

in favor of our citizens.

Mr. M'Kay declared, in his speech, that this Govern-

ment was ready to make peace on these

terms: No one can imagine that the U.

States will make peace on any terms

short of these. If Mexico should not be

prepared to pay the indemnities, then it

is probable that this Government will

take Upper California in pledge for their

ultimate payment, or purchase it and as-

sume the payment of all the sums ascer-

tained to be due to our citizens.

Should the war continue for some

years—AND THERE IS REASON

TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL—

the whole of the northern provinces will

be revolutionized, and become independ-

ent of Mexico. Arista was himself at

the head of a movement some time ago

which had this object in view. These

provinces will, in the mean time, be rap-

idly settled by American citizens, as Tex-

as was. Few of the volunteers who go

to Texas ever intend to return. They

go with the declared purpose of settling

in the country; and after some years, it

is easy to foresee that each of these na-

tiones will become assimilated in institu-

tions and population and policy to the

Western and Southwestern States of this

Union.

If the line between the Northern and

Southern provinces of Mexico be drawn

from Cape St. Lucas eastward to the Gulf

of Mexico, the northern independent provi-

ncies would be as follows: New Mexico,

Chihuahua, Coahuila, part of New Leon

and Tamaulipas, Durango, Sonora

and Upper and Lower California.

These States embrace one-half of the

Mexican territory, but only one four-

teenth part of her population; that is,

about five hundred thousand souls, all of

them of European or Indian blood, with-

our admixture with that of the African.

LATER FROM THE ARMY

Arrival of Steamer Telegraph.—By

the arrival of the Telegraph, Capt. Auld

at New Orleans, the Times has received

Galveston papers to the 7th inst. The

Telegraph left Brasos Santiago on the

5th, which latter place she left on the 3d,

direct to Mobile. She took out four com-

panies of ninety men each, and landed

them at Brasos Island. We are glad to

learn that all the river boats except the

Potomac, which lately left Galveston for

the Rio Grande, have arrived safely.—

Without them Gen. Taylor would be

unable to move his army and stores, and

with them he will probably send the

supplies up the river, and put the troops

in motion without loss of time.

It was reported, as we learn, in Ha-

vana, that Santa Anna will try his for-

tunes once more in the troubled waters

of his native country, and will leave, in

company with Almonte and Rejon, for

Vera Cruz, by the next English steamer

which was expected the 9th inst. He

has been promised, so it is stated, by the

garrison at San Juan de Ulloa, to be re-

ceived with open arms. Other accounts

announced that he intended to return

to Mexico in the British brig of war

Darien. Perhaps Commodore Cooper

may stop him on the way, as he has

declared that he will continue the war

with us vigorously. If he reach Mexi-

co, we have no doubt there will be a re-

volution, and Paredes will be hurled from

power.

Santa Anna returns not to make over-

tures of peace, but to carry on the war

with vigor such as, it is believed, no other

Mexican can exert, and with a spirit

which he alone can infuse into the army,

—

Departure of Troops.—The 1st Reg-

iment of Ohio Volunteers, 780 men, left

New Orleans on the 12th inst. in the

steam ships Galveston and Alabama.—

The 2d Regiment from the same State,

also left for the same destination, in the

ships Gen. Veazie and Charleston, 519

men.

The U. S. Government has purchased

at New Orleans six light draught sail-

boats for the use of the Army on the Rio

Grande. Five of them have been des-

patched to their destination, and the oth-

er will be as soon as some necessary re-

pairs are made. Five steamboats of the

same class were purchased on the Ohio

river a short time since for the transpor-

tation of troops up the Rio Grande.

A Governor's Nose Pulled.—It seems

that Governor Whitecomb, of Indiana,

had his nose pulled, at New Albany, one

day last week, by a captain of the volun-

teers, named Tipton. The why and

wherefore is not given.

Democrat Tariff-Meeting.—

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives us, in his letter of the 14th

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independence of Mexico, gave it a right to do

upon him "very ample authority" to concur-

over ALL MEXICO, and for this purpose "there is

reason to believe that THE WAR WILL

CONTINUE FOR SOME YEARS!" But let

the correspondent of the "Journal" speak for

himself:

Resolved, That this meeting looks with

suspicion upon the folly of this second

attempt to inflict a system of low duties

upon our country, when we remember

that under 20 per cent. duty we were

unable to meet the annual expenses of

government by about \$6,000,000 per an-

nnum; while under the present tariff we

have not only been able to defray the ex-

penses of government, but have, in addi-

tion, laid off about \$10,000,000 of na-

tional debt. Even the English, themselves,

having a judicious tariff, which is

rendered palpable from the fact, that

when we had a tariff of 20 per cent. not

a dollar could be borrowed of them even

at 6 per cent. interest, while under the

tariff of '42 they have been begging us

to accept their money at 4 per cent.

Resolved, That we protest against the

present Tariff-Bill before the Senate, be-

cause it assails every species of industry

in the country, and bases its alleged ad-

vantages on the increased amount of for-

eign manufactured articles that it sup-

posed it will bring into the country—

which increased importation can have no

other effect than to send our money a-

broad, instead of purchasing at home

from our working people. The M'Kay

Bill strikes directly at the prosperity of

the tailor, the shoemaker, the paperma-

ker, the bookbinder, the ship carpenter,

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday, 21st July next, at the late residence of THOMAS WRIGHT, deceased, in Tyrone township, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in part of

HORSES

AND HORSE GEARS,
Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 1 two-horse
Wagon, Plough, Harrow, and other
Farming Utensils, Grain and Hay, Corn
in the Ground, Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P.M.
Attendance given by

HANSON T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

June 22.

LAST NOTICE.

THE books of the late Firm of T. WARREN & CO. have been placed in the hands of A. R. STEVENS, Esq. for collection. All claims not settled on or before the 1st day of August next, will be put in suit.

June 8.

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Menallen township, on the 16th of June;

TWO COWS.

One red, with a star in her fore
head—the other red and white
spotted; one of them has had a
calf since she came.

The owner or owners are desired to prove
property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB SMITH.

July 6.

TEETH.

RE invited to call and examine my assort-
ment of LAWNS, BARGEES, BALA-
RINES, GINGHAM, GINGHAM LAWNS,
which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot
be surpassed.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and coarse
Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

DOCTORS BERLICHY & BELL.

BEG leave to inform those residents of
Adams County, who may be afflicted with
NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC
DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coats Patent Graduated Galva-
nic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsey, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Lockhart, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of
JAMES LOCKHART, late of Mount Pleasant
township, Adams county, deceased, having been
granted to the subscribers, they hereby give no-
tice to those indebted said Estate to call and
settle the same; and those who have claims, to
present the same, properly authenticated, for set-
tlement.

The first named Executor resides in Stra-
ban township, the latter in Mount Pleasant.

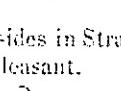
JOHN DICKSON, Jr., Esq.

MOSES LOCKHART, Esq.

May 25.

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining,
at all times, pure and highly
avored



TEAS.

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the
PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
39 South Second Street, between Market and
Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed,
almost impossible, to obtain always good Green
and Black Teas. But now you have only to
visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain
as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish
for. All tastes can here be suited, with the ad-
vantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he continues the BLACK-
SMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches,
at his Old Stand in York street—East end—
(formerly Buckinghain's establishment) where
he will execute all work in his line, in a most
substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

It invites calls from Farmers and others,
assuring them that he will do all work in such
a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 29.

SHAWLS & BONNETS.

Another Lot of those large and
beautiful BARGE SHAWLS, Satin
Stripe, and Plaid—various shades; also
another supply of New Style

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

CALICOES.

A Large Assortment of beautiful style
CALICOES—just received and for sale

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

BONNETS, RIBBONS & FLOWERS.

THE subscriber has just received a large
assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths
and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Para-
sols, Parasollettes and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin
House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-
fice, by Geo. W. M'Clennan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Get-
tyborg, persons having business with him
may find him, during all the Courts, and on
every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Ho-
tel of James Mc'Cos, in Gettysburg, and at all
other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the
Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instru-
ments of writing, under seal, to be used in the
State of Maryland.

WM. M'SHERRY.

March 30. 4m

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,
PRESENTS his respects to his friends and
informs them that he has made arrangements

to continue to practice as usual in the
Courts of Adams county, under the new regula-
tions of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

THOMAS M'CREADY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the
Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B.
Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Gro-
ceries and Queensware, which I will dis-
pose of at small profits.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

PELUMBERS

National Daguerrian Gallery

And Photographers Furnishing Depots.

WARDIE the Medal, Four first premi-
ums, and Two Highest Honors by the
Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and
Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Da-
guerreotypes ever exhibited.

All Portraits taken in exquisite style, with
regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and
Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia,
136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58
Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.;
Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburgh,
Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and
Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs,
Broadway.

June 8.

DOMESTICS.

THOSE wishing to buy Domestic Goods,
can buy them of R. W. M'SHERRY, as
cheap as at any other Store in Town.

May 4.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the
public that they have opened a WINE
AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,
on the south side of Main street, a few doors
west of the Market House, and adjoining the res-
idence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-
ough of York, where they will constantly have

hand for sale choice and well selected as

suitment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,
Rums, Whiskies,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those

who may need articles in their line to give them
a call, as they are confident that they can please

them both as regards quality and price, great
care having been taken in the selection of their
stock.

York, Feb. 23.

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining,
at all times, pure and highly
avored



TEAS.

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the
PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
39 South Second Street, between Market and
Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed,
almost impossible, to obtain always good Green
and Black Teas. But now you have only to
visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain
as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish
for. All tastes can here be suited, with the ad-
vantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he continues the BLACK-
SMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches,
at his Old Stand in York street—East end—
(formerly Buckinghain's establishment) where
he will execute all work in his line, in a most
substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

It invites calls from Farmers and others,
assuring them that he will do all work in such
a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 29.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,

FOUNDED 1841:

Awarded the MEDAL, Four FIRST PREMI-
UMS, and Two HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes

of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsyl-
vania, respectively, for the most beauti-
fully Colored DAGUERREOTYPES, and
best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 203 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Congress Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

251 Broadway, N. Y. Market St., St. Louis,

75 Court St., Boston, Main street, Du Bois-

136 Chestnut St., Phila., Broadway, Saratoga,

56 Canal St., N. O.—Done's Buildings, Alb.

127 Viell Rue de Tem—Middle St., Portland,

Paris, —Main St., Newport,

32 Church St., Liverpool —Norfolk, Va.

33 Main St., Lou. Ky. —Petersburg, Va.

176 Main St., Cinn. O. —

May 11.

3m

CALICOES.

A Large Assortment of beautiful style

CALICOES—just received and for sale

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

SHAWLS & BONNETS.

Another Lot of those large and

beautiful BARGE SHAWLS, Sat

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 27, 1845.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Hon. M. McCLEAN will accept our thanks for pamphlet copies of the speeches of Messrs. Benton, Collamer, and Strohm.

We are also indebted to Hon. J. Blanchard for the speech of Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee.

Infanticide.

A coroner's inquest was held on Monday week, upon the body of a male infant, found dead upon the premises of Mr. Day, in Huntingdon township. Their verdict was, that its death was caused by strangulation, and that their belief was that its mother, Margaret Rodgers, was the murderer. Process was issued against her; but she has been so ill that her removal to prison has not yet taken place.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

An official list of the Pennsylvania Volunteers who have tendered their services to the President of the U. States, through the Governor, appears in the Harrisburg papers. It appears there are 90 full companies, enough to constitute nine regiments, instead of the six required by the President. In the list we again observe the "GETTYSBURG GUARDS," 77 men—D. M. Smyser, Captain—Aaron De Goff First Lieutenant." In regard to this, a miserable hoax has been practiced upon the authorities at Harrisburg—as there is no such Company in existence. The author should be ferreted out, and we have but little doubt will be.

Graham's Magazine, for August, is on our desk—and is filled, as usual, with highly interesting articles. Its embellishments are an exquisite landscape, "Punca Indians," a likeness of Alfred B. Street, one of the contributors to the Magazine, the Paris Fashions, the "Disturbed Fisherman," and two pages of Music.

Codley's Lady's Book & Arthur's Magazine, united, for August, has also been received. It is a beautiful number. The embellishments are "The Love Letter;" a likeness of Professor Frost, of Philadelphia; Ladies' Work Department, five engravings; Caps, Chemisettes, etc., and original Music. The contents are all original.

The Columbian Magazine is also on our table. This is an admirable periodical, which is winning its way to a high rank by its worth. It has fine embellishments, this month, a mezzotint representing the "Fall of Major Ringgold," "Legend of Chelsea Hospital," and the Paris Fashions.

The Talisman and Odd Fellows' Magazine is the title of a new monthly periodical just commenced at Philadelphia and Washington, by Theophilus Fisk, and devoted to the principles of the Order and to literature. It is handsomely printed. Its price is \$1 per annum—Letters are to be addressed to No. 113, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Another Arrival from Europe.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing news three days later from England than the Cambria. There is nothing more of importance. The new Cabinet were going on calmly with the Government, and the disposition was manifest to let them alone for the present. No question had come up, however, to test its strength or to draw the party lines, and until such an event did occur nothing can be concluded as to the stability of the New Ministers.

The Great Britain had the shortest passage ever made between Liverpool and New York, being but 12 days and 11 hours running it.

Death of Mr. Swain.

W. M. SWAIN, Esq., the well known manufacturer of that popular medicine "Swain's Panacea," died at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, in the 63d year of his age. He has left a large fortune, accumulated from the sale of his Panacea.

A Windfall.

The Chambersburg Wm says that a young man, named Price, blacksmith, residing in Chambersburg, has fallen heir to a fortune of at least 50,000 dollars, from an ancestor in Ireland. A special messenger came over to inform him of his good fortune.

One of the Comforts of Monarchy.

The last arrival from Europe mentions that several shots were fired at a carriage in which it was supposed the Emperor of Russia was travelling. The Emperor, however, was not there; an ad-dé-camp of the Grand Duke Michael had been mistaken for him. No one was injured, although eight shots entered the carriage.

Presbyterian Missionaries.

On Monday last, fourteen Presbyterian Missionaries sailed from New York, seven of whom are destined to Northern India, three to Siam, and four to China. Among them is Rev. Wm. Speer, of Pittsburg, and his wife, who go on the Chinese mission.

South America.

A vessel arrived from Rio Janeiro brings intelligence that an insurrection broke out in Santiago, the capital of Chile, on the 7th of March, in consequence of the election of Gen. Beltrami, to the Presidency, which for a time assumed a fearful aspect, but was finally suppressed by the aid of the military. A large number of the ringleaders was arrested.

Fructuosa Rivera has been again elected President of the Oriental Republic by the National Assembly.

The Telegraph is Death on Rogues.—

The Senate and the Tariff.

Since our last, powerful speeches have been made in the Senate on the bill to break down the Tariff, by Johnson, of Md., Niles, Moorhead, Cameron, and Upham. The Locofoco members have not replied, and as a writer remarks, they "sit there speechless as the tombs of the dead, and evidently resolved not to open their mouths until the time comes to open them in voting." The Intelligence remarks: "Their silence evinces a foregone conclusion; but if argument be thrown away on them, it will be hoped that it will not be lost on the country."

On Wednesday, Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., spoke for about two hours in opposition to the bill. He directed his remarks especially to the Vice President, and reminded him of the events of the campaign of 1844—of the fact that it was to the same letter, to the bold avowal that the Tariff was safe in the hands of Mr. Polk, that he, (Mr. Dallas) was indebted for his seat in the Chair. He concluded by expressing his confident belief that Mr. Dallas will not prove false to his high name—to the State which gave him birth, and to his own written opinions, by voting for the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS occupied the floor on Friday—Mr. WEBSTER was to deliver his views on Saturday. Oliver Oldschool, in his letter, says that the new Tariff bill will pass by a majority of two votes. It is rumored that Mr. Webster would offer a compromise bill on Saturday.

Public Printing.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, 135 to 35, to have the Public Printing performed by contract, after the present Congress.

The River and Harbor Bill, which had already passed the House of Representatives, passed the Senate on Friday, 31 to 16.

Board of Naval Officers.

A Board of Naval Officers has been assembled at Washington by the Navy Department for consultation—but it is not yet made public what the particular subjects are that may be laid before them. There are present Commodores Stewart, Jones, Morris, Warrington, Downes, Wilkinson, T. A. C. Jones, Shubrick, Morgan, Kearney, Parker, Turner, Perry, and Smith; and Captains Storer, McKeever, McCauley, Lavallée, Stringham, Mays and Breeze.

Naval Preparations.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department, for fitting out the North Carolina, 74, at New York, the Ohio, 74, at Boston, the razee Independence at Boston, the frigate Brandywine at Norfolk, and for estimates of the cost of fitting out the U. S. ships of the line Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the frigate Constellation, at Norfolk. This seems to intiate a determination to attack the celebrated Castle of San Juan d' Ulua, at Vera Cruz.

The Castle of San Juan d' Ulua, at Vera Cruz, is one of the strongest forts known. There are 200 guns mounted on the Castle, and 50 in the two forts and walls of the city commanding the anchorage. All these guns are new and of heavy calibre, with a number of 8 inch and 10 inch Paixhan guns. There are said to be 2,000 men in the fortress, and about the same number in the town.

From the Army.

The steamship New York brings dates to the 11th inst. from the Army. No movement had been yet made by Gen. Taylor, although it was soon expected. The 4th of July was celebrated with great spirit by the Volunteers and regulars at Matamoras; and the disorder and rowdyism is said to have been very great, and several disgraceful scenes occurred during the night. Several Mexicans, it is said, were killed in the rows. The "Baltimore boys" carried off the palm, it is said, in the spree.

Important from Mexico.

An arrival from Havana brings intelligence that Gen. Paredes had been elected President of Mexico, and Gen. Bravo Vice President; and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna has extended to all the cities from Acapulco to Mazatlan, embracing the Departments on the Pacific, which are now in arms against Paredes.

Formal declarations of independence have been received in Mexico from both the Californias—Gen. Paredes had obtained permission from Congress to head the army against the Americans, and the vanguard of his army left Mexico on the 10th June, for Monterey. It was rumored that Com. Conner was to attack San Juan d' Ulua on the 10th of July.

Death by Drowning.

A very estimable young man, named Jones, A. Schissler, of Frederick, was drowned in the Linganore creek on Wednesday afternoon last. He was one of a party on a fishing excursion, and in attempting to swim across the creek, he was seized with cramp, as supposed, and sunk in the sight of his companions, before they could reach him. His body was recovered on Thursday.

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\$1100 was stolen on Friday in Washington, that its presence in those latitudes was ton, and within three hours afterwards, mainly connected with the Oregon diffi-

Linnæan Hall.

The exercises connected with the laying of the Corner Stone of the new building designed as a Hall for the use of the Linnæan Association of Pennsylvania College, on Thursday last, drew together the largest audience that we have ever seen assembled on a similar occasion. Among the large number of strangers we were pleased to notice that not a few were from distant places, who, attracted by the rising reputation of the Institution, had come hither to make themselves familiar with its claims to the patronage of the friends of Education. The intercourse with the worthy Faculty and Officers of the College, and the observation of the beneficial influence exercised over the Students by the admirable discipline of the Institution, thus secured,

more or less, about one-half of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in woodland, heavily timbered; there is a sufficiency of Meadow; well watered by springs, and Opposum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are, a Double one-story

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A FARM.

late the Estate of FELIX ORNER, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, near the Public Road leading from Ardsdale to Pine Grove, 4 miles distant from Ardsdale, and lying near the head of Opposum creek, adjoining lands of John Wenk, Valentine Field, son, Rebecca Baldwin and others, containing

120 ACRES,

more or less, about one-half of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in woodland, heavily timbered; there is a sufficiency of Meadow; well watered by springs, and Opposum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are, a Double one-story

LOG DWELLING HOUSE,

a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is also a Pump, and Spring-house, near the door, with an excellent well of water; there are also Two Orchards, bearing good fruit; and there is likewise thereon erected, a

GOOD SAW-MILL,

having facilities for business and a good custom.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see the property, which will be shown them by Mr. Conrad Plank, or the Executor. A good and perfect title will be given.

The Terms will be fixed to suit purchasers, and will be made known on the day of sale; when also, if not sold, the Farm will be offered for RENT, by

GEORGE ORNER, Esq.

July 27.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF Real Estate.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN WISLER, late of the township of Franklin, Adams county, deceased,

A VALUABLE FARM,

late the property of JOHN WISLER, deceased, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on Black's Turnpike Road, leading to Minnaburg, adjoining lands of Henry Hershey, Andrew Heintzelman, Peter Wisler and others, containing,

270 ACRES,

more or less, of which there are about SO ACRES OF WOODLAND, heavily timbered, and a large amount of Meadow—the whole under good fencing, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story

STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

a Log Barn, Spring House, (near the dwelling, with an excellent Spring of Water,) and other outbuildings, running water in most of the fields. Also, a

ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a Stable, and other Out-buildings. This property is conveniently situated for two families, and is now in the occupancy of Esaias and John Little.—Also,

LOT NO. 4,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on South side of East Middle street, and being part of lot known on Town plot as Lot No. 145, adjoining property of Joseph Little and Jacob Newman, and fronting the Methodist Church, on which are erected a

ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with a well of good water with a pump in it, near the front door.—Also,

LOT NO. 5,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, near the East end of Middle street, adjoining lots of Henry Wastous and Ezekiel Buckingham, on which are erected a large and convenient

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING HOUSE,

and a well of good water with a pump in it, near the front door.—Also,

LOT NO. 6,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, on the West end of Middle street, adjoining lots of George Chritzman, David Gilbert and an alley, and contains 24 ACRES, more or less.—Also,

LOT NO. 7,

situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lots of David Culp and David Little, fronting on East Middle street, and running back to an alley, on which are erected a

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and a two story Frame Shop adjoining; also, a Frame Stable, and a never-failing well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of David Little.

—A L S O —

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Jacob Culp and David Little, fronting on East Middle street, and running back to an alley, on which are erected a

DWELLING HOUSE,

Log Barn, and a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of William McKinney.

—A L S O —

A TRACT OF LAND,

being the undivided one-third of a Tract, situated in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 112 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Horner, Robert McKinney and others, on which are erected a one and one-half

STORY LOG HOUSES,

two Log Barns, Wagon Shed, &c., two good Springs near the houses. Two streams run through the Farm. It is in elegant order with Two APPLE ORCHARDS, of good fruit. It affords an excellent range for cattle. The Turnpike from Hanover to Carlisle passes through the place.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER."

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives us, in his letter of the 14th instant, a further insight into the plans and purposes of the Administration. It appears, from this letter, to be the opinion of the Administration that Congress, in complying with the recommendation of the President to recognize the existence of war with Mexico, has conferred upon him "very ample" authority "to conquer all Mexico," and for this purpose "there is reason to believe" that "THE WAR WILL CONTINUE FOR SOME YEARS!" But let the correspondent of the "Journal" speak for himself:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1846.

The authority of the Executive to conquer all Mexico is very ample, under the act recognizing the existing war, and the policy of striking at Upper California cannot be doubted, for it will be the easiest and most convenient way of forcing Mexico to do us justice. The object of all the movements of the United States Government in this war is declared to be the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary of the United States, and the payment of certain indemnities in favor of our citizens. Mr. M'Kay declared, in his speech, that this Government was ready to make peace on these terms. No one can imagine that the U. States will make peace on any terms short of these. If Mexico should not be prepared to pay the indemnities, then it is probable that this Government will take Upper California in pledge for their ultimate payment, or purchase it and assume the payment of all the sums ascertained to be due to our citizens.

Should the war continue for some years—AND THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL—the whole of the northern provinces will be revolutionized, and become independent of Mexico. Arista was himself at the head of a movement some time ago, which had this object in view. These provinces will, in the mean time, be rapidly settled by American citizens, as Texas was. Few of the volunteers who go to Texas ever intend to return. They go with the declared purpose of settling in the country; and, after some years, it is easy to foresee that each of these provinces will become assimilated in institutions and population and policy to the Western and Southwestern States of this Union.

If the line between the Northern and Southern provinces of Mexico be drawn from Cape St. Lucas eastward to the Gulf of Mexico, the northern independent provinces would be as follows: New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, part of New Leon, and Tamaulipas, Durango, Sonora, and Upper and Lower California.—These States embrace one-half of the Mexican territory, but only one fourteenth part of her population; that is, about five hundred thousand souls, all of them of European or Indian blood, without admixture with that of the African.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Arrival of Steamer Telegraph.—By the arrival of the Telegraph, Capt. Auld, at New Orleans, the Times has received Galveston papers to the 7th inst. The Telegraph left Brasos Santiago on the 5th, which latter place she left on the 3d, direct to Mobile. She took out four companies of ninety men each, and landed them at Brasos Island. We are glad to learn that all the river boats except the Potomac, which lately left Galveston for the Rio Grande, have arrived safely.—Without them Gen. Taylor would be unable to move his army and stores, and with them he will probably send the supplies up the river, and put the troops in motion without loss of time.

It was reported, as we learn, in Havana, that Santa Anna will try his fortunes once more in the troubled waters of his native country, and will leave, in company with Almonte and Rejon, for Vera Cruz, by the next English steamer, which was expected the 9th inst. He has been promised, so it is stated, by the garrison at San Juan de Ulloa, to be received with open arms. Other accounts announced that he intended to return to Mexico in the British brig of war Darien. Perhaps Commodore Conner may stop him on the way, as he has declared that he will continue the war with us vigorously. If he reach Mexico, we have no doubt there will be a revolution, and Paredes will be hurled from power.

Santa Anna returns not to make overtures of peace, but to carry on the war with vigor such as, it is believed, no other Mexican can exert, and with a spirit which he alone can infuse into the army.

Departure of Troops.—The 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, 750 men, left New Orleans on the 12th inst. in the steam ships Galveston and Alabama.—The 3d Regiment from the same State, also left for the same destination, in the ships Gen. Veazie and Charleston, 819 men.

The U. S. Government has purchased at New Orleans six light draught steam-boats for the use of the Army on the Rio Grande. Five of them have been despatched to their destination, and the other will be as soon as some necessary repairs are made. Five steamboats of the same class were purchased on the Ohio river a short time since for the transportation of troops up the Rio Grande.

A Governor's Nose Pulled.—It seems that Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, had his nose pulled, at New Albany, one day last week, by a captain of the volunteers, named Tipton. The why and wherefore is not given.

U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Maine, have made choice of Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, as Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEETING.

A democratic mass meeting, to sustain the tariff of 1842, was held at the Chinese Saloon in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening week. The Hon. Calvin Plyler was called upon to preside, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents from each of the Congressional districts. Resolutions strongly protesting against the bill now before the Senate, were read by Wm. A. Kinsloe, Esq., from a committee appointed for the purpose and passed unanimously. The following are the most important of the series:

Resolved, That this meeting looks with dismensement upon the folly of this second attempt to inflict a system of low duties upon our country, when we remember that under 20 per cent. duty we were unable to meet the annual expenses of government by about \$6,000,000 per annum; while under the present tariff we have not only been able to defray the expenses of government, but have, in addition, paid off about \$10,000,000 of national debt. Even the English themselves have acknowledged the policy of our having a judicious tariff, which is rendered palpable from the fact, that when we had a tariff of 20 per cent., not a dollar could be borrowed of them even at 6 per cent. interest, while under the tariff of '42 they have been begging us to accept their money at 4 per cent.

Resolved, That we protest against the present Tariff Bill before the Senate, because it assails every species of industry in the country, and bases its alleged advantages on the increased amount of foreign manufactured articles that it is supposed it will bring into the country—which increased importation can have no other effect than to send our money abroad, instead of purchasing at home from our working people. The M'Kay Bill strikes directly at the prosperity of the tailor, the shoemaker, the papermaker, the bookbinder, the ship carpenter, the weaver, the spinner, the printers of cotton, the hatter, the black and white smith, the machinist, the glass blower, and a host of other occupations too tedious to enumerate, down to the children in the factories, and even to the unprotected and most generally widowed or parentless seamstress, who labors incessantly for a pittance that is now scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together—not does it stop here in its course of devastation. The thousands and tens of thousands of our industrious fellow citizens engaged in our coal mines, our furnaces, forges, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, &c. &c., as well as the immense body of persons engaged in transporting our coal, iron, and other products will be materially injured, thrown out of employment, and thus the ruin will extend, until it reaches all classes and conditions of our citizens, (except, probably, the office-holders,) and overwhelms us in wretchedness and destitution.

Resolved, That no country can be prosperous or happy that has not every branch of society fully engaged in some useful occupation—and in proportion as we send abroad to foreign countries for foreign manufactures we injure our own factories—detract from the industry of our own looms, and impoverish the country.

Resolved, That we will not give credence to the rumor that is afloat that Vice President Dallas, in the event of an equally divided Senate, will vote for the bill reducing the Tariff now before the Senate; as in that case he would not be only voting against the best interests of Pennsylvania, but would also destroy the vote of one of our Senators, and thus by gaining a Vice President, our State would really lose a vote in the Senate, on the most important question affecting the interests of Pennsylvania which could possibly come before it.

Resolved, That we cannot but view Mr. Walker's assertion, "that the bill now before the Senate will increase rather than diminish the revenue arising from the tariff," as visionary and speculative; and we are strengthened in this opinion from the fact that an importation of \$100,000,000 worth of goods under the present tariff, will produce as much revenue as the importation of \$145,000,000 worth of goods under M'Kay's bill.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the nation could not possibly commit a greater error than the one that has been proposed of introducing millions of foreign goods into this country annually—when even if it would succeed in raising a revenue its effect would be to cripple every branch of our national industry.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to Senators Sturgeon and Cameron, and the members of Congress and the Legislature who approved of the act of 1842.

Address were then delivered by the Hon. J. B. Sutherland and Wm. A. Kinsloe, Esq. The letter gave statistics showing that in the event of the passage of Mr. M'Kay's bill, Nova Scotia coal could be sold in Philadelphia at 50 cents per ton cheaper than the anthracite from the mines of our own commonwealth. Other resolutions offered by Mr. Kimble were then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Baltimore Flour Inspections.—Some idea may be formed of the business done in Baltimore in flour when we state, as we learn from a table in Lyford's Journal, that the quantity inspected during the year ending with June last, amounted to seven hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-two barrels, and twenty seven thousand, three hundred and eleven half barrels. This exceeds in amount any previous year since 1798; the next largest being that which ended with June, 1840, which was 731,979 bbls., and 21,196 hf. bbls.—Sun.

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CANAL COMMISSIONER.

It is fortunate for Pennsylvania, and for the Tariff cause, that we have an opportunity this fall of expressing our opinion in regard to the policy to be pursued in relation to the protection of our home interests, says the Pittsburgh Gazette. In the campaign of 1844, the Locofoco party, as well as the Whig, professed to be friendly to the Tariff of 1842. "Polk and the Tariff of 1842" was inscribed on their banners, and it was boldly asserted on the stump and through the press that "Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay." Even lying letters, sent forth on purpose to deceive, were written by the leaders of the party. Both parties proclaimed to be for the Pennsylvanian policy, and for the Tariff of 1842.

The result of the contest was the election of Mr. Polk, elected too, in Pennsylvania, as a Tariff man. Subsequent events have, however, shown that so far from being a friend of protection he is bitterly opposed to it and the Tariff of 1842. This the Whigs knew before; thus they proclaimed abroad; and thus the leaders of the Locofoco party knew, but the honest portion of that party believed their leaders, and refused to listen to the Whigs.

Resolved. That we protest against the present Tariff Bill before the Senate, because it assails every species of industry in the country, and bases its alleged advantages on the increased amount of foreign manufactured articles that it is supposed it will bring into the country—which increased importation can have no other effect than to send our money abroad, instead of purchasing at home from our working people. The M'Kay Bill strikes directly at the prosperity of the tailor, the shoemaker, the papermaker, the bookbinder, the ship carpenter, the weaver, the spinner, the printers of cotton, the hatter, the black and white smith, the machinist, the glass blower, and a host of other occupations too tedious to enumerate, down to the children in the factories, and even to the unprotected and most generally widowed or parentless seamstress, who labors incessantly for a pittance that is now scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together—not does it stop here in its course of devastation. The thousands and tens of thousands of our industrious fellow citizens engaged in our coal mines, our furnaces, forges, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, &c. &c., as well as the immense body of persons engaged in transporting our coal, iron, and other products will be materially injured, thrown out of employment, and thus the ruin will extend, until it reaches all classes and conditions of our citizens, (except, probably, the office-holders,) and overwhelms us in wretchedness and destitution.

If our expectations are realized we shall elect our worthy candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. POWER, most triumphantly. He represents the Tariff party, and his election will be hailed as a return of our swindled Commonwealth back to first principles. Mr. Foster represents the Locofoco Anti-Tariff party, and his election will be considered as the final seal to the infamy of Pennsylvania, and will be celebrated with joy by the cotton planters and British Manufacturers.

There are many reasons why Mr. Power should be elected over Mr. Foster, other than these, but they dwindle into insignificance when compared to this great question. Then let every Whig in the State, and every Tariff man of any party, who wishes to deliver the Commonwealth from the thralldom into which she is sold by those she trusted, rally to her deliverance at the coming election, and in the triumph of Mr. Power, say to the nation, that Pennsylvania stands "disenthralled and redeemed," that she will no longer despise her own interests, or be despised by others, but that in all future time her vote shall be given to the party which cherishes her most vital interests.

Delegates to the London Convention.—The steamer Britannia left Boston on Friday week, with a large number of passengers, many of whom go out to attend the London convention. Among the number we recognize the names of Rev. Dr. Peck, of N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore; Rev. George Webber, of Maine; Rev. Mr. Passavant, of Pittsburgh; President Emory, of Dickinson College; Professor Caldwell, of the same institution; and Comfort Tiffany, Esq., of Baltimore.

The Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Militia states, officially, "that, instead of six regiments, ninety full companies, a number sufficient to constitute nine regiments, regularly organized in accordance with the regulations adopted by the President, have tendered their services as volunteers for Mexico." This fact has been communicated to the President, further orders from whom are awaited by Gov. Shunk.

Captain JOHN PAGE, of the United States Army, who distinguished himself and was terribly wounded in the battle of the Palo Alto, died on the 12th instant on board the steamer Missouri, while on his way from New Orleans to St. Louis. His remains were taken to the latter city for interment. His wife and family, as also a medical attendant, were with him at the time of his death. He was a native of the State of Maine, and entered the Army as second lieutenant in 1818.

Shocking Tragedy.—We learn, says the St. Louis Organ, that a man by the name of James Dunbar, who resided near Collinsville, Ill., when a short distance from his dwelling, which he had just left in company with a Miss Page, to go fishing, was attacked on the morning of the 15th by about forty armed men, some disguised, and shot by several of them. He was instantly killed, his body being perforated by about thirty or forty bullets. Miss Page was wounded in the breast. She fought bravely, shooting and wounding one of the party. She afterwards fled to the woods, in her flight, and has not been since seen. The murderers all fled, after committing their diabolical outrage, and no cause for the deed is known.

*The Central Rail Road.—The project of a Rail Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh—the great antagonistic scheme to "the Right of Way"—seems to be in rather a desperate situation. Ten millions at the very least would be required to construct it. The books for subscription were opened a good while in Philadelphia, and about \$50,000 subscribed—not enough, we believe, to secure the charter. The subscriptions at Lancaster, Harrisburg and other places in the interior were mere nothing. After a long struggle, and great controversy in the public prints, the Common Council at Philadelphia has determined by a tie vote not to subscribe the two and a half millions which were expected from that quarter. In the mean time, the Right of Way by means of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road seems to "go ahead."—*Pittsburgh Rep.**

Indian Costume.—In Washington recently, during the hot weather, it is said that one of the Indians now in this city was going up the avenue clothed in such apparel as civilization was heaping upon him. Feeling them of no manner of use, he took off his pantaloons, threw them over his arm, and strode up the avenue, attracting quite as much notice with them on his arm as if they had been on his legs.

*Ex-Governor BENNETT, of South Carolina, had his left arm amputated at the shoulder-blade lately, the result of an accident in the hand twenty-five years ago. —*Charleston Examiner.**

LATE FROM THE MORMON CAMP.

*The Hancock Eagle of the 10th inst. notices the arrival there of Mr. S. CHAMBERLAIN, who left the most distant camp of the Mormons at Council Bluffs on the 26th ult., and on his route passed the whole line of Mormon emigrants. He says that the advance company of the Mormons, with whom were the *Tweel*, had a train of one thousand wagons, and were encamped on the east bank of the Missouri river, in the neighborhood of the Council Bluffs. They were employed in the construction of boats for the purpose of crossing the river.*

The second company had encamped temporarily at station No. 2, which has been christened Mount Pisgah. They numbered about three thousand strong, and were recruiting their ranks preparatory to a fresh start. A third company had halted for a similar purpose at Garden Grove, on the head waters of Grand River, where they have put in about two thousand acres of corn for the benefit of the people in general. Between Garden Grove and the Mississippi River Mr. Chamberlain counted over one thousand bodies in advance.

The whole number of teams attached to the Mormon expedition is about three thousand seven hundred, and it is estimated that each team will average at least three persons, and perhaps four.

The whole number of souls now on the road may be set down in round numbers at twelve thousand. From two to three thousand have disappeared from Nauvoo in various directions. Many have left for Council Bluffs by the way of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; others have dispersed to parts unknown; and about eight hundred or less still remain in Illinois. This comprises the entire Mormon population that once flourished in Hancock county. In their palmy days they probably numbered between fifteen and sixteen thousand souls, most of whom are now scattered upon the prairies, bound for the Pacific slope of the American continent.

Mr. Chamberlain reports that previously to his leaving, four United States military officers had arrived at the Mount Pisgah camp, for the purpose of enlisting five hundred Mormons for the Santa Fe campaign. They were referred to head-quarters at Council Bluffs, for which place they immediately set out. It was supposed that the force would be enrolled without delay. If so, it will furnish Col. Kearney with a regiment of well-disciplined soldiers, who are already prepared to march.

Mr. Chamberlain represents the health of the travelling Mormons as good, considering the exposure to which they have been subjected. They are carrying on a small trade in provisions with the settlers in the country, with whom they mingle on the most friendly terms.

The St. Louis papers of the 15th inst. state that the Mormon city of Nauvoo was again the theatre of excitement. On the 12th a body of about eighty persons, mounted and armed, left there for the purpose of pursuing some desperadoes who, it was said, had severely beaten a small body of Mormons and New Citizens, whilst engaged in harvesting in a field a short distance from the city. By three young gentlemen on their way from Lodi to Messis. George F. Schowall, Robert A. Clarkson and D. J. Beasel, who delivered very excellent and appropriate addresses.

After partaking of suitable refreshments prepared for the occasion, many toasts were given by the citizens, and the celebration closed in good order, and much to the satisfaction of the company.

(Signed by the President and Marshal.)

Fourth of July Celebration At Captain M'Knight's.

A meeting was held at the house of Captain Thomas M'Knight, in Franklin township, on the Fourth of July, 1840, by a respectable number of citizens, without distinction of parties. GLOVER WALTER, Sr., was appointed President; GEORGE M'ILROY, Marshal of the day; CAPT. THOMAS M'KNIGHT, Orator of the day; and PHILIP HANTS and JOHN R. MELLER, committee of arrangements. The object of the meeting being stated in an excellent address, very appropriate to the occasion, by the Orator of the day, the following toasts were read:

1st. The day we celebrate—May the memory of the patriots who achieved it remain sacred to the sons of all Americans, as a free and happy people.

2d. May this happy confederated Union never be dissolved in time immemorial.

3d. May our flag, with its stars and stripes, be respected in all ports and by all nations.

4th. May moderation and wisdom be exercised by our Chief Magistrate, and guide the councils of our Sanhedrin.

5th. May the Divine blessing, which designs us to become a free people, protect us in our liberties against all other nations.

6th. May every war we have with any nation prove to have a Washington.

7th. We tender our best regards to "Old Rough and Ready" for his soldierly bravery and patriotic spirit, as a General, in guiding our brave soldiers to victory—wishing him success to a speedy termination of the present war, and the enjoyment of long life and happy days.

8th. We congratulate our volunteers in the different States for their willingness to maintain and defend our rights as a free and independent nation.

9th. We tender our best wishes and desire for the success and prosperity of our fellow-citizens who have braved the dangers of "winding their way" across the Rocky Mountains to the Oregon Territory, thereby extending our liberties, rights and principles to the Pacific ocean.

10th. May the proud Keystone State vanquish her debt and redeem her pledged faith.

11th. May the agricultural interests of the country producing wealth, receive proper attention and patronage from our legislators.

12th. May our manufacturers receive a proper protection by our legislative bodies, to their increase and prosperity, so as to be able to compete with all other nations.

13th. To the fair daughters of America—May their angelic qualities be duly appreciated by men—the single married, and the married happy.

Each toast as read was accompanied by cannoneading and three cheers. There were